

Clipperton Island lies in latitude $10^{\circ} 17'$ north and $109^{\circ} 13'$ west, and about 600 miles distant from the mainland, the nearest point of which is the west coast of Mexico, near Acapulco. It is little more than a coral reef, practically without vegetation, and its land fauna consists of a few species of sea birds, which resort to it in immense numbers for a breeding station, a single species of lizard, a dragonfly, a beetle, and a few diptera. Cocos Island, situated about five degrees further south and some twenty-two degrees further east, off the west coast of Costa Rica, and about 250 miles from the mainland, is mountainous and covered with trees and a dense undergrowth. The plant species are few, however, and the land fauna consists of a few indigenous birds, a lizard, and a few species of insects. Though visited by several kinds of water birds, it is not, like Clipperton Island, a great breeding resort for sea fowl. Both islands are described in much detail, and most of the birds obtained at each are described at length. The birds recorded from both islands number only 15 species, of which only five — all boobies and terns — are recorded from Clipperton Island and 10 from Cocos Island, while two are common to both localities. Two of the species, a tern and a booby, were first described by the authors of the present paper from specimens taken by them at these islands. Of the four indigenous land birds found at Cocos, three are peculiar to the island, two of them having been first made known by Mr. A. W. Anthony in 1895. — J. A. A.

Knight's 'The Birds of Wyoming.'¹—This is a fully annotated and well illustrated list, based in part on "published reports pertaining to the birds of the State," partly on unpublished observations of ornithologists or collectors of Wyoming birds, and partly on collections made especially for the museum of the University of Wyoming by Mr. Chas. W. Gillmore, now of the Carnegie Museum. Mr. Knight, being a geologist, makes no claim to being an ornithologist, and appears to have prepared the work in response to constant inquiries "for some literature on the birds of the State," which, as curator of the museum, he felt called upon to furnish. He is entitled to congratulations on having prepared what seems to be an excellent list of the birds of Wyoming, which, with the other pertinent matter included, forms a 'Bulletin' that must be of great assistance to students of Wyoming birds. The introductory matter includes a résumé of the literature pertaining to the subject, 'A Note on Studying Birds,' and a reprint of Prof. Laurence Bruner's 'Birds in their Relation to Agriculture,' this preliminary matter occupying pp. 1-23, while a supple-

¹ The Birds of Wyoming. By Wilbur C. Knight. Bulletin No. 55. Wyoming Experiment Station, University of Wyoming, Agricultural College Department, Laramie, Wyoming. September, 1902. 8vo, pp. 174, with 48 full-page half-tone plates and numerous text illustrations. Sent free upon request, by the Director of the Experiment Station.

ment gives the Bird and Game laws of the State. 'A Preliminary List of the Birds of Wyoming, with Notes,' occupies pp. 22-158, recording 288 species and subspecies, to which is added a 'Hypothetical List' of 12 species. The annotations relate mainly to the manner of occurrence of the species, but include also, in the case of the hawks and owls, copious extracts from Dr. A. K. Fisher's report on the food of hawks and owls, and in the case of the blackbirds from Prof. F. E. L. Beal's report on the food of these birds. The numerous plates, and the illustrations of structural details in the text, all drawn by Mr. Frank Bond, and here for the most part first published, add greatly to the usefulness and attractiveness of this praiseworthy effort to give needed information about the birds of Wyoming.—J. A. A.

Henninger's List of the Birds of Middle Southern Ohio.¹—This list is based on the observations of the author during the period from August 15, 1894, to July 1, 1902, and is the first formal list of the birds of the region, which is stated to be restricted mainly to Scioto and Pike Counties. The list numbers 216 species, of which two are introduced, and seven are considered as 'hypothetical' and placed in a separate category. The list is not put forth as a complete enumeration of the birds of the region, but as a trustworthy list so far as it goes, each record having been carefully scrutinized, while most of the species recorded "are represented by specimens in the author's or local collections." The annotations relate mainly to relative abundance and the dates of migration. The list is thus a welcome and important addition to faunal literature.—J. A. A.

Blatchley's 'A Nature Wooing.'²—The scene of Professor Blatchley's little book is mainly the vicinity of Ormond, Florida, and consists of observations, mostly in the form of a journal, on the animal and plant life of the region visited, being only to a small extent ornithological. It is written in a popular vein, by a scientific observer, an appendix of 20 pages giving formal lists of the species of various orders of insects collected, while *passim* there are numerous references to birds, reptiles, mollusks, etc. Pages 174-179 give, with illustrations, an account of the discovery of two humeri of the Great Auk in a shell mound at Ormond, as already recorded in 'The Auk' (XIX, July, 1902, pp. 255-258) by Dr. O. P. Hay. The volume will afford pleasant reading to nature lovers, especially those visiting the region to which it relates.—J. A. A.

¹ A Preliminary List of the Birds of Middle Southern Ohio. By Rev. W. F. Henninger. The Wilson Bulletin, Vol. IX, No. 3, Sept., 1902, pp. 77-93.

² A Nature Wooing at Ormond by the Sea. By W. S. Blatchley, Author of 'Gleanings from Nature.' Indianapolis: The Nature Publishing Company. 1902. 12mo, pp. 145, with 12 pl., map, and 63 text illustrations. Price, post-paid, \$1.25.